

# Reducing Perinatal HIV Transmission By Educating Healthcare Providers



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# Background

- Since the results of ACTG 076 in 1994, perinatal HIV has decreased 75%
- Mother-to-child transmission can be reduced from 25% to <5% with ARV treatment
- Information on appropriate treatment for pregnant women with HIV continues to expand



# Background

- Prenatal HIV counseling and testing is uneven across the U.S.
- Prenatal C&T influenced by:
  - Region of the country
  - Socioeconomic/demographics of the woman
  - Provider's perceptions/attitudes
  - Provider's recommendation to test



# Problem Statement

- How can provider barriers to universal HIV counseling and testing of pregnant women be best addressed?



# Project Goals

- Increase providers' knowledge about HIV counseling and testing of pregnant women
- Increase providers' understanding of strategies to reduce perinatal HIV transmission



# Strategies

- Select regions with low or uneven prenatal HIV C&T
- Partner with key state organizations
- Implement a faculty training model
- Provide ongoing support for faculty trainers
- Evaluate impact of training

# Targeted Training to Reduce Perinatal HIV Transmission





# Collaborators

- Mississippi
  - Delta Region AIDS ETC—UMMC
- District of Columbia
  - Admin. for HIV/AIDS,  
DC Dept of Health  
National Minority AETC
- Tennessee
  - West TN AIDS ETC
- Central Florida
  - Florida AIDS ETC



# Faculty Training/ Train-the-Trainer Model

- Builds on the expertise of practicing clinicians
- Uses a standardized curriculum
- Leaves ongoing expertise in the community
- Provides effective approach to educating larger numbers of providers



# Educational Approaches

- Four hour faculty training workshop (TOT)
  - Didactic presentation
  - Interactive case studies
  - Take home educational materials
- Content presented and strategies modeled
- Workshops offered in strategic locations
- Local HIV and OB experts as presenters



# Content of the Training

- HIV counseling and testing in pregnancy
- Medical management of HIV in pregnancy
- Reduction of perinatal HIV transmission
- Controversies in perinatal HIV care
- Adult learning strategies



# Materials for Faculty Trainers

- PowerPoint presentation with extensive speaker notes
- Approaches and objectives for training
- Current USPHS Perinatal Guidelines
- Bibliography and selected references
- Provider and consumer educational materials



# Ongoing Support for Trainers

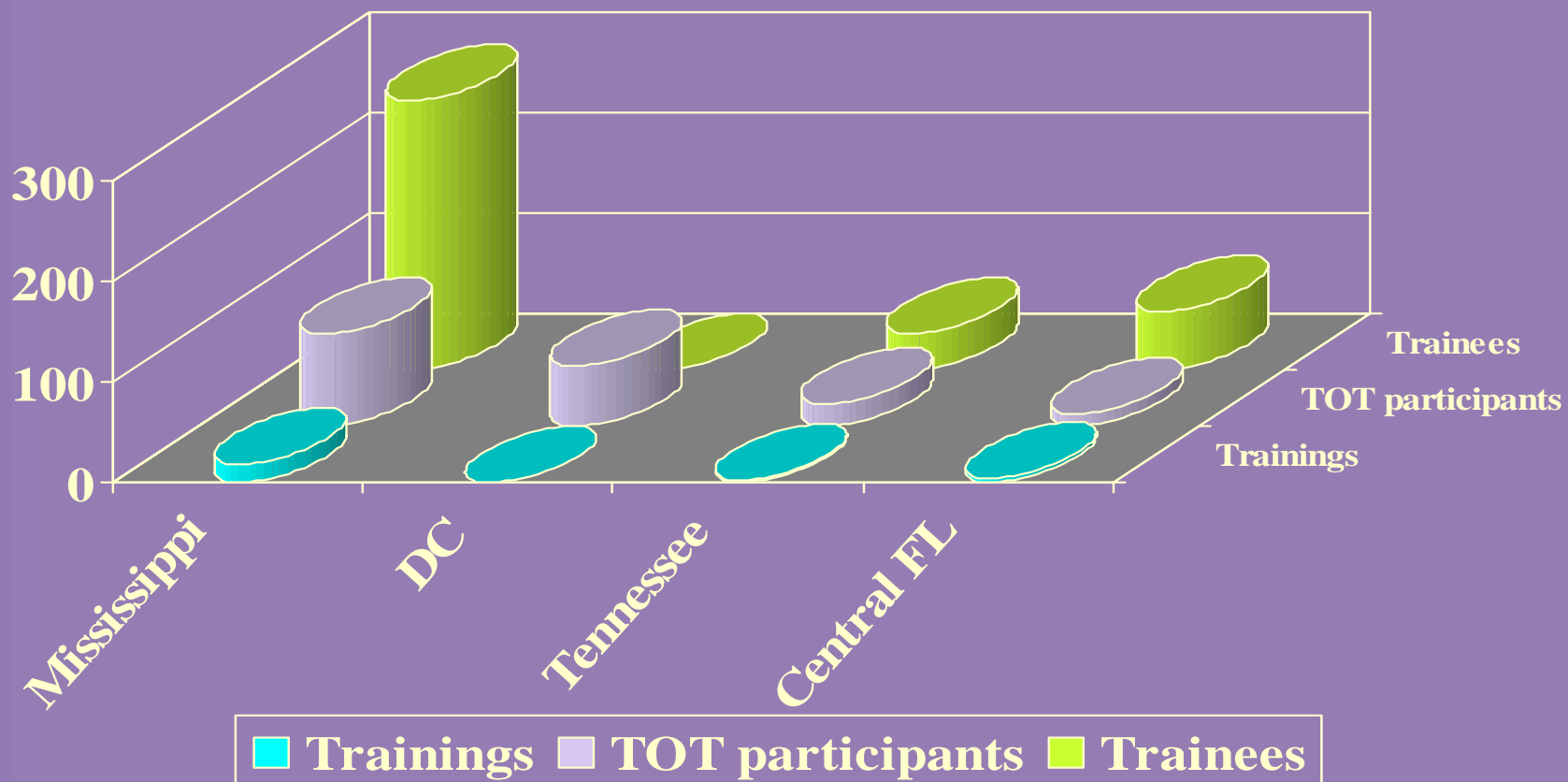
- Updated curriculum and materials
- Coordination of speaking engagements
- Speaker fees



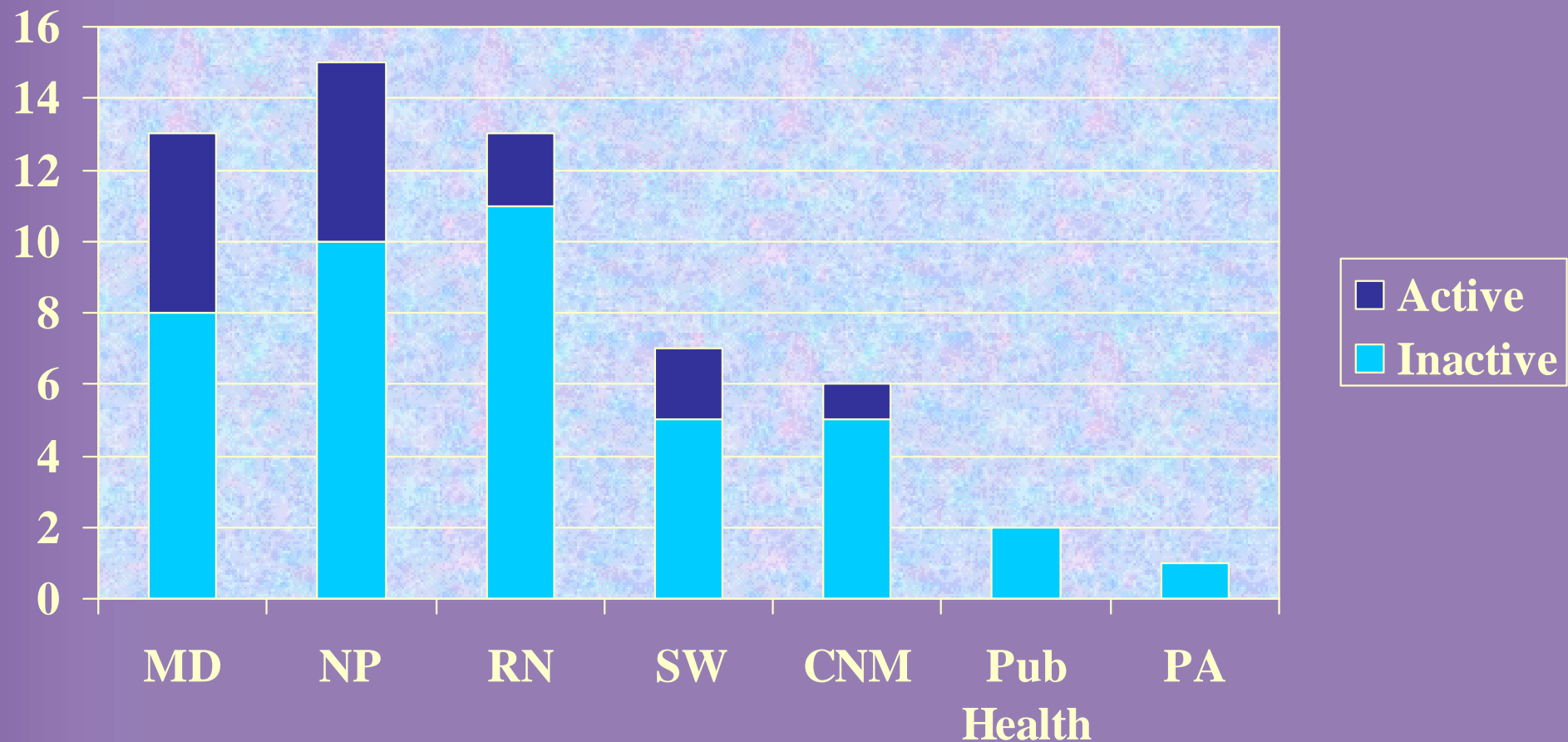
# Faculty Training and Trainees by Region

	Miss	DC	Tenn	Central FL	Total
Faculty TOT's	5	2	2	3	10
Faculty Participants	91	60	21	11	183
Trainers	20	23	9	6	58
Trainings	17	0	2	2	21
Trainees	269	0	35	57	361

# Faculty and Trainees by Region

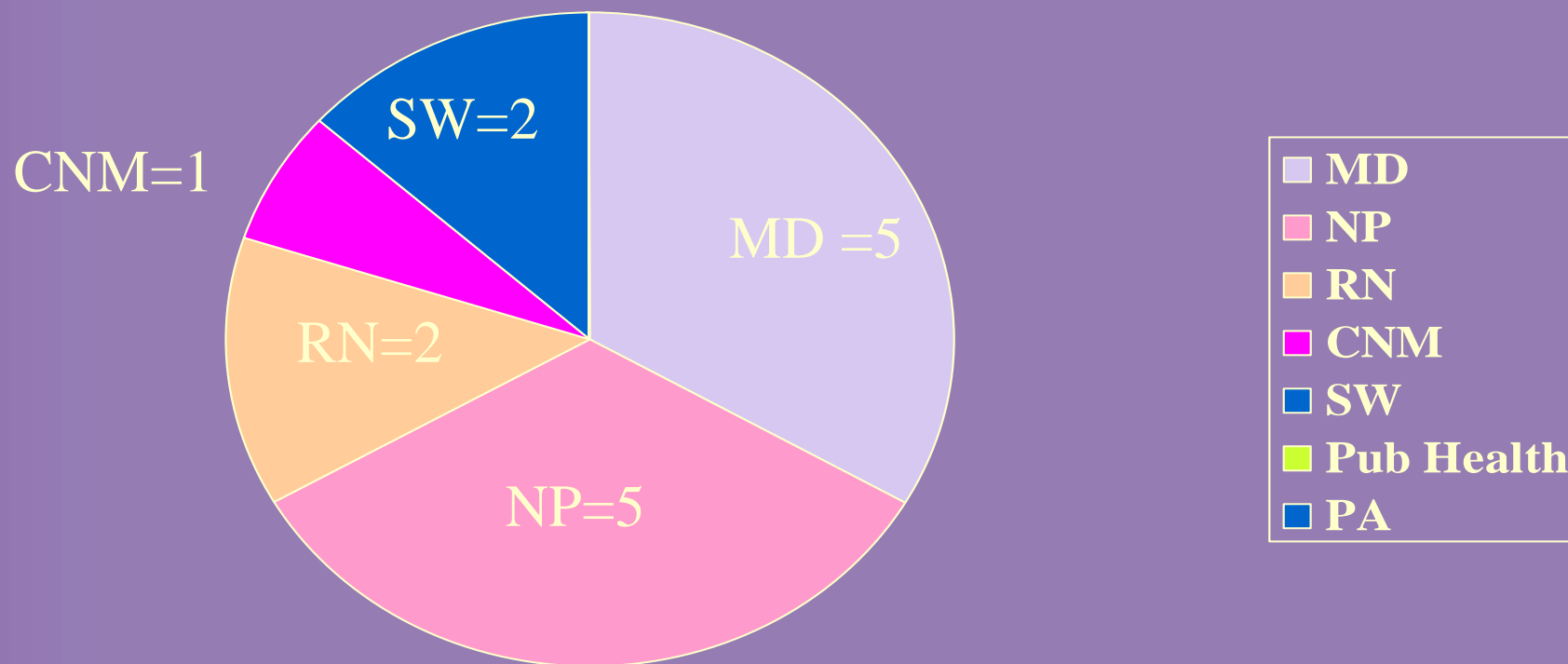


# Faculty Trainers: Total & Active



# Active Faculty Trainers by Profession

n=15

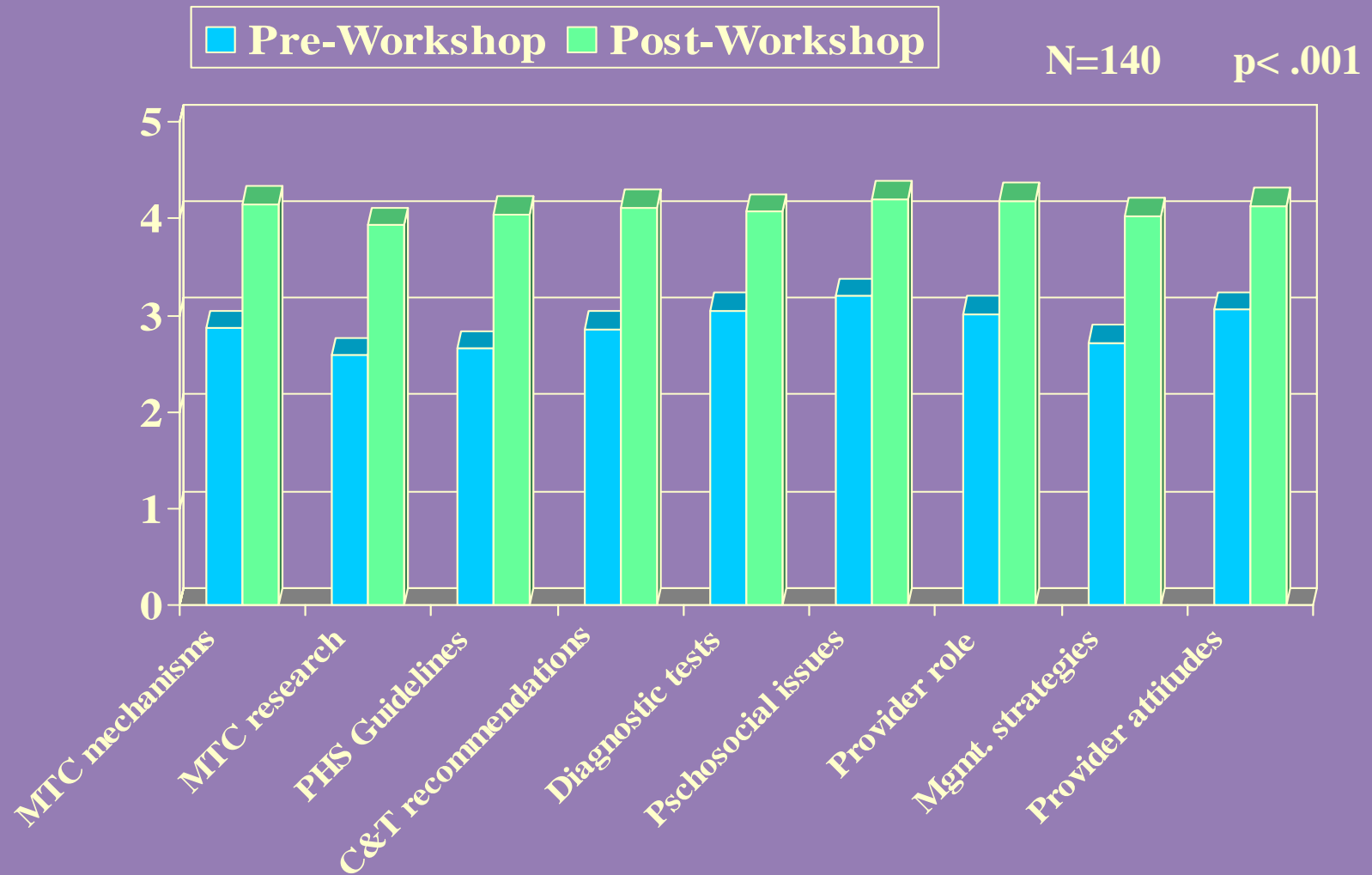




# Evaluation

- Knowledge change: perception pre/post
  - Faculty trainer
  - Trainees
- Application of information from workshop
  - Influence on practice
  - Presentations of the curriculum
- Practice re: HIV C&T of pregnant women
  - At time of training
  - 6 month post

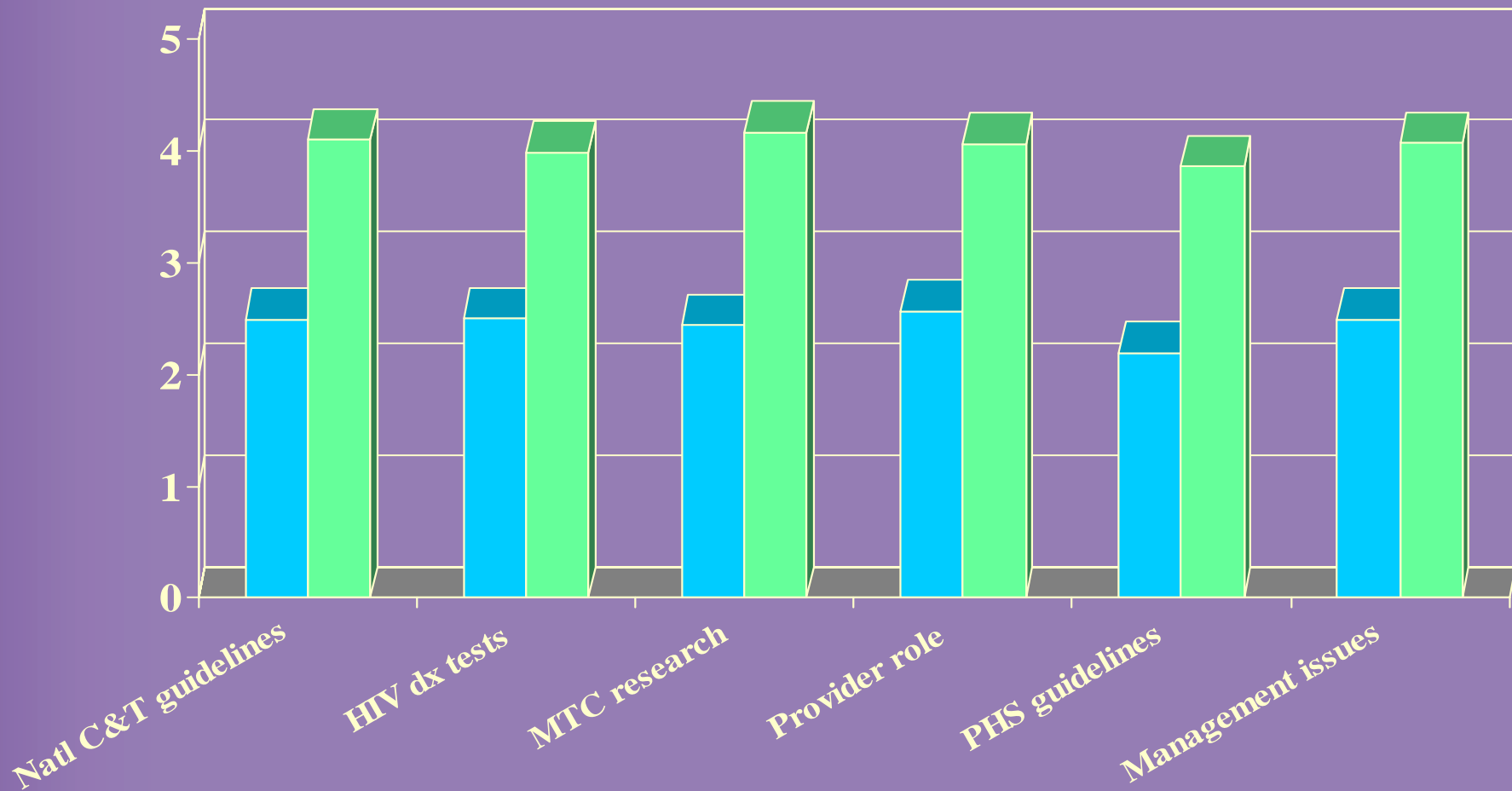
# Knowledge of Content Pre and Post Faculty Workshop



# Trainee Knowledge of Content Pre and Post Presentation

Pre-Workshop Post-Workshop

N=280 p< .001





# Follow-up of Faculty: 6 months

- Increased knowledge about HIV and pregnancy
- >90% reported positive impact on their care of pregnant women with/at risk for HIV infection



# Follow-up of Faculty: 6 months

- Changes in practice
  - More “aggressive” and “extensive” counseling
  - Expanded testing
  - More knowledgeable re: ARV interventions
  - Increased confidence in role
  - Consulting with /educating other providers



# Outcomes

- Increased knowledge in faculty trainers
- Increased knowledge in trainees
- Change in practice
  - Increased HIV counseling of pregnant women
  - Increased HIV testing in pregnancy
  - Increased referrals between primary care and HIV specialists



# Key elements for success

- Local leadership
- Support from AIDS educators
- Collaboration between HIV and maternal/child health providers
- Involvement of public and private leadership in OB, HIV, and MCH



# Conclusion

- Faculty training model offers an effective way to increase knowledge and influence practice
  - Builds on expertise in the community
  - Increases recognition of local HIV experts
  - Improves networking among primary and specialty providers